

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 21-cv-10781

Hon. Matthew F. Leitman

v.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY,

Defendant.

/

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

The purpose of this Protective Order is to safeguard the production of Discovery Material that is confidential, commercially sensitive, proprietary, or privileged, and to facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality and privilege, pursuant to the Court's inherent authority, its authority under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c) and Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d), and the judicial opinions interpreting such Rules.

The Parties shall serve a copy of this Order simultaneously with any discovery request made to a third party. To preserve and maintain the confidentiality of certain confidential, commercial and/or proprietary documents and information produced or to be produced in this action, the terms of this Protective Order are as follows:

1. As used in this Order, the term “Discovery Material” means all testimony, written material, electronic data, videotapes and all other tangible items, produced in whatever format (e.g., hard copy, electronic, digital, etc.) and on whatever media (e.g., hard copy, videotape, computer diskette, CD-ROM, DVD, by secure electronic transmission, hard drive or otherwise).

2. All Discovery Material produced by the Parties or third parties in this case and labeled “SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER,” “CONFIDENTIAL,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” (collectively, “Protected Document(s)”) shall be used only in this proceeding, as follows:

a. A Party producing Discovery Material (the “Producing Party”) may designate the Discovery Material as “SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER,” “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” if the Producing Party believes in good faith that the material (i) is confidential, commercially sensitive, private personal information and/or proprietary information, or (ii) is protected by a right to privacy under federal or state law or any other applicable privilege or right related to confidentiality or privacy.

b. A Producing Party may designate Discovery Material as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” if it meets the requirements for “Confidential” information, as set forth above, and which a Producing Party believes in good faith that it would likely cause competitive, commercial, or financial injury if disclosed

beyond those designated in paragraph 8 below. This designation is intended for information that constitutes proprietary financial, technical, competitive, or commercially sensitive information that the Producing Party maintains as highly confidential in its business, e.g., materials relating to future products, strategic plans, non-public financial data, trade secrets, and licensing document or licensing communications. This designation also includes information obtained from a non-party pursuant to a nondisclosure agreement that falls within the foregoing definition of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” material unless the non-party permits a different designation in writing.

3. Protected Documents shall be used, shown, or disclosed only as provided in this Order. However, nothing in this Order shall limit a Party’s use or disclosure of its, his, or her own information designated as a Protected Document or Protected Information.

4. The Producing Party that designates information or items for protection under this Protective Order must act in good faith in designating the Discovery Material. The Producing Party will not designate entire families of documents (e.g., e-mails with attachments) if every document in the family does not qualify for the same designation. If the Producing Party designates a family of documents as Protected, and the Receiving Party believes each document in the family should be separately designated, the Parties will meet and confer to resolve the issue.

5. A party receiving Discovery Material (“Receiving Party”) shall not be obligated to challenge the propriety of any Protected designation under this Order at the time the designation is made, and a failure to do so shall not preclude a subsequent challenge thereto. If any Party believes in good faith that any Protected Documents have been misclassified under this Protective Order, are not properly subject to the confidentiality designation assigned to them, or should not be subject to this Protective Order, that Party must notify the Designating Party and Producing Party in writing, including email, and identify the documents with specificity, including by Bates number where available, and provide the specific grounds for the objection to the designation. The Parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must confer directly (in voice-to-voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 business days of the date of service of the written notice. In conferring, the Party challenging the designation must explain the basis for its, his, or her belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Producing Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider circumstances; if no change in designation is offered, the Producing Party must explain the basis for the chosen designation. If the Parties are unable to resolve the issue of confidentiality regarding the challenged document(s) within 30 business days of receiving notice of objection to the confidentiality designation, any Party may move for a determination as to whether the challenged designation is

appropriate. The challenged document(s) will continue to be treated as designated pending determination by the Court as to the confidential status. Each Party reserves the right to challenge a confidentiality designation for purposes of determining whether a Protected Document should be filed (or remain filed) under seal, even if such designation meets the definition of Protected Documents under this Protective Order.

6. Protected Documents and any copies thereof shall be maintained as confidential by the persons authorized to receive the documents pursuant to paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 and shall be used only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation, subject to the limitations set forth herein.

7. Discovery Material designated “SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” or “CONFIDENTIAL” shall be disclosed only to “Qualified Persons.” Qualified Persons are limited to:

a. Ford’s in-house attorneys working on this matter, including those working under their supervision and direction.

b. Any individual Party, or, in the case of a Party that is not a natural person, any officers, directors, and employees who are involved in the discovery proceedings or preparation of this litigation for trial.

c. The Parties' outside counsel, including their partners, members, associates, attorneys, paralegals, investigative, technical, secretarial, and clerical personnel assisting them in this litigation.

d. Professional vendors and other persons providing litigation support services to any Party to this litigation or its counsel, including translators, photocopying, data processing and hosting, document review, graphic production, jury research, or trial preparation services.

e. Experts and non-attorney consultants retained by the Parties to assist in the prosecution or defense of claims asserted in this case, provided that no disclosure shall be made to any expert or consultant who is employed or retained by a competitor of the Producing Party.

f. The Court, the Court's staff, and the jury in this case.

g. The authors, recipients, or present and former custodians of the documents.

h. When reasonably necessary, a deponent or testifying witness in this case, former employee of a Party, or other potential deponent or witness in this case who is already familiar with or reasonably expected to know the information reflected in the Discovery Material, as demonstrated by the fact that: (i) he or she was identified in the course of discovery as having previously received or having knowledge of (a) that designated material, (b) information contained in it, or, (c) in

the case of material concerning a meeting, telephone call, or other communication, as having participated in such meeting, call, or communication; or (ii) the Discovery Material makes specific reference to the conduct or statement of the deponent or testifying witness. Further, such Protected Documents may be shown to the persons described in this subsection only for a reasonable length of time sufficient to determine whether the person is familiar with, has previously seen, or has knowledge of the underlying information contained in the Protected Document. In addition, such persons may not retain copies of Protected Documents unless permitted by other provisions of this Protective Order.

i. Court reporters or videographers in connection with the course of a deposition in this matter.

j. Special masters, mediators, and their direct staff.

k. Any other person with the prior written consent of the Producing Party or permitted by the Court.

8. Documents designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” shall be disclosed only to persons described in paragraphs 7(a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (i), (j), and (k). No disclosure shall be made to persons described in 7(c), (e), and (j) if such person is, at the time of disclosure, employed or retained by a competitor of the Producing Party absent agreement of the Parties or Court order. If the party seeking to make the disclosure is unsure whether a particular entity may be viewed as a

competitor of the Producing Party, the Parties will meet and confer and work reasonably and in good faith to resolve the issue, and no disclosure shall be made until all issues are resolved in accordance with this Paragraph. As discovery proceeds, the Parties also agree to meet and confer about whether there are documents or categories of documents designated as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL that need to be shown at depositions in this lawsuit to individuals identified in paragraph 7(h).

9. Before receiving access to any Protected Document or the information contained therein, each person described in paragraphs 7(d), (e), (g), (h), (i), and (k) above shall be provided with a copy of this Protective Order, which he or she shall read, and, upon reading this Protective Order, shall execute a “Written Assurance” in the form attached hereto as Attachment A. Persons described in paragraphs 7(b) and 7(c) shall be covered under the signature of Counsel of Record. For clarity, current employees of the Producing Party are not required to sign the Written Assurance before receiving access to Protected Documents when such employee is a deponent or testifying witness, and non-party deponents or testifying witnesses will be provided with a copy of the Written Assurance when served with subpoenas to testify. All witnesses testifying at deposition or trial who are otherwise qualified to be shown Protected Documents under the provisions of this Protective Order are not required to execute the Written Assurance or otherwise agree to be bound by the

terms of this Protective Order, provided that such Qualified Persons (i) receive access to such Protected Document on the record at a deposition or in open court and (ii) may not retain copies of any Protected Document unless permitted by other provisions of this Protective Order.

10. The Receiving Party shall retain each such executed Written Assurance(s) after termination of the litigation and shall keep a list identifying (a) all persons described in paragraphs 7(e), (h) and (k) above to whom Protected Documents have been disclosed, and (b) all Protected Documents disclosed to such persons. Each such executed Written Assurance and list shall be produced to counsel for the Producing Party upon Order of the Court requiring production. However, for consulting experts who were not designated as testifying experts, the Receiving Party reserves the right to argue that the name, address, and signature of the consultant should be redacted before producing the executed Exhibit A and document list for that person. The Producing Party reserves the right to challenge any such request for redaction.

11. Any Party or third party may designate documents exchanged, whether in response to formal or informal requests, as “Subject to Protective Order,” “Confidential,” or “Highly Confidential,” by: (a) including a statement that such information is “Subject to Protective Order,” “Confidential,” or “Highly Confidential,” in the answer or response; or (b) designating such information as

“Subject to Protective Order,” “Confidential,” or “Highly Confidential” thereafter as provided in this Protective Order. A legend of “Subject to Protective Order,” “Confidential,” or “Highly Confidential” shall also be included on each page of a document over which confidentiality is claimed.

12. As the Protected Documents may be distributed only to Qualified Persons solely for purposes of this litigation, Qualified Persons may not post Protected Documents on any public website and shall not under any circumstance sell, offer for sale, advertise, or publicize either the Protected Documents and the Protected, Confidential, or Highly Confidential information contained therein or the fact that such persons have obtained a Party’s Protected Documents and confidential information.

13. To the extent that Protected Documents or information obtained therefrom are used in the taking of depositions and/or used as exhibits at trial, such documents or information shall remain subject to the provisions of this Order, along with the transcript pages of the deposition testimony and/or trial testimony dealing with, referring to or referencing the Protected Documents or information. At trial, all Protected Documents or extracts, summaries, or information derived therefrom shall retain confidential status. The Party using Protected Documents shall take all reasonable steps to maintain confidentiality of the Protected Documents during such use by redacting documents or testimony to the extent possible, requesting that the

court seal any transcript or exhibits with respect to the Proceeding, or moving for the sequestration of unauthorized persons.

14. A Producing Party may produce records in this litigation that contain Personally Identifying Information (“PII”) of certain individuals. While a Producing Party may redact PII, redacting certain PII may be unduly burdensome, and thus such Party may choose to not redact PII in all documents produced subject to applicable law or regulation. The Parties agree that any PII contained in documents produced in this litigation shall be treated as Protected Documents or Protected Information, pursuant to the terms of this Order. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as a waiver by the Parties of their position that the Parties are entitled to redact PII.

15. The Producing Party shall preserve an unredacted version of any document that it redacts. The process for challenging the designation of redactions shall be the same as the process for challenging the designation of Protected Material set forth in paragraph 5. If counsel for the Producing Party agrees that information initially redacted should not be redacted or should receive alternative treatment, or if the Court orders the same, and the material is subsequently produced in unredacted form, all affected pages shall bear the legend applicable to the confidentiality designation made by the Producing Party and shall continue to be treated in accordance with that confidentiality designation.

16. **Filing Protected Material.** All documents or testimony that are filed with the Court that contain any portion of any Protected Documents or Protected Information shall be filed under seal pursuant to Local Civil Rule 5.3. This order does not authorize the filing of any documents under seal. Documents may be sealed only if authorized by statute, rule, or order of the Court. A party seeking to file under seal any paper or other matter in any civil case pursuant to this section shall file and serve a motion or stipulation that sets forth (i) the authority for sealing; (ii) an identification and description of each item proposed for sealing; (iii) the reason that sealing each item is necessary; (iv) the reason that a means other than sealing is not available or unsatisfactory to preserve the interest advanced by the movant in support of the seal; and, if a party files a motion only, (v) a memorandum of legal authority supporting the seal. See Local Rule 5.3. No party shall file or otherwise tender to the Clerk any item proposed for sealing unless the Court has entered an order allowing filing under seal.

Whenever a motion or stipulation to seal is filed, the party seeking to file under seal shall submit a proposed order which states the particular reason the seal is required. The proposed order shall be submitted via the link located under the “Utilities” section of CM/ECF.

17. In the case of depositions or other pre-trial testimony, designation of the pages and lines of the transcript (including exhibits) which contains “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” material shall be made (i) by a statement to such effect on the record during the proceeding in which the testimony is received, or (ii) by written notice served on counsel of record in this Litigation within 30 calendar days after the receipt of the final transcript of such proceeding (as used herein, the term “draft transcript” does not include an ASCII or rough transcript). However, before such 30-day period expires, all testimony, exhibits, and transcripts of depositions or other testimony shall be treated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” material. All portions of deposition transcripts not designated “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” shall be deemed not confidential unless the testimony contains PII. Portions of deposition transcripts containing PII shall automatically be deemed as “CONFIDENTIAL” without designation unless a Party designates such information as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.”

18. Inadvertent or unintentional production of documents or information containing confidential information that should have been designated as Protected Document(s) shall not be deemed a waiver in whole or in part of the Producing Party’s claims of confidentiality. In the event that a Party produces a document without a confidentiality designation as permitted by this Order, the Producing Party

shall, within 10 business days of the discovery of the disclosure, notify the other Party in writing and provide a replacement image for the document and an overlay with the new confidentiality designation in the appropriate metadata field. The Party receiving such notice shall promptly certify destruction of the improperly designated document, including all copies thereof. The production of such document does not constitute a waiver of any claim of confidentiality as set forth in this order or any other matter in any other jurisdiction, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

19. If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any Protected Material, that Party must promptly notify in writing the Designating Party unless prohibited by law from doing so. Such notification shall: include a copy of the subpoena or court order; promptly notify in writing the Party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Order; and cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected. If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any Protected Material before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection of its Protected Material, and nothing

in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

20. This Protective Order is entered pursuant to and invokes the protections of Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d).

21. The Parties may disclose and produce responsive Discovery Material to each other in this litigation and seek to do so without risking waiver of any attorney-client privilege, work product or other applicable privilege or protection. As such, the Parties will adhere to the following procedures with regard to the production of privileged or protected material, should that occur:

a. The unintentional production of Discovery Material (including both paper documents and electronically stored information or “ESI”) subject to protection by the attorney-client and/or work product doctrine or by another legal privilege protecting information from discovery, shall not constitute a waiver of any privilege or other protection, provided that the Producing Party reasonably notifies the Receiving Party, in writing, of the production after its discovery of the same.

b. If the Producing Party notifies the Receiving Party after discovery that unintentional privileged materials (hereinafter referred to as the “Identified Materials”) have been produced, the Identified Materials and all copies of those materials shall be returned to the Producing Party or destroyed or deleted, on request of the Producing Party. If the Receiving Party has any notes or other work

product reflecting the contents of the Identified Materials, the Receiving Party will not review or use those materials unless a court later designates the Identified Materials as not privileged or protected.

c. The Identified Materials shall be deleted from any systems used to house the documents, including document review databases, e-rooms, and any other location that stores the documents. The Receiving Party may make no use of the Identified Materials during any aspect of this matter or any other matter, including in depositions or at trial, unless the documents have been designated by a court as not privileged or protected.

d. The contents of the Identified Materials shall not be disclosed to anyone who was not already aware of the contents of them before the notice was made. The Receiving Party must take reasonable steps to retrieve the Identified Materials if the Receiving Party disclosed the Identified Materials before being notified.

e. Nothing in this Order limits or otherwise modifies an attorney's ethical responsibilities with respect to the review or disclosure of privileged information.

f. The Receiving Party destroying or returning the Identified Materials may move the Court for an order compelling production of some or all of the Identified Material returned or destroyed, but the basis for such motion may not be based on the fact or circumstances of the production.

g. The inadvertent or mistaken disclosure of Identified Materials in this action is not a waiver of the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, or any other asserted privilege in any other federal or state proceeding, pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d).

22. No provision of this Protective Order shall constitute a concession by any Party that any documents are subject to protection by the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine or any other potentially applicable privilege or doctrine. No provision of this Protective Order is intended to waive or limit in any way either Party's right to contest any privilege claims that may be asserted with respect to any of the documents produced except to the extent set forth herein.

23. This Protective Order shall not be construed to prohibit any Party's disclosure or production of safety-related information to a regulatory agency or governmental entity with an interest in the safety-related information. If any Party has a reasonable belief that certain documents are safety-related and need to be disclosed to a regulatory agency or governmental entity, material subject to this Protective Order may only be disclosed to such regulatory agency or governmental

entity with an interest in the safety-related information by Ford, and such disclosure shall be made pursuant to 49 C.F.R. § 512 or similar applicable rules. Ford will, in that instance, provide Plaintiffs with a copy of any disclosure to the regulatory agency or governmental entity unless the regulatory agency or governmental entity objects or does not consent to the disclosure.

24. If other Parties to this Protective Order have a reasonable belief that certain documents are safety-related and need to be disclosed to a regulatory agency or governmental entity, they are not prohibited from advising the regulatory agency or governmental entity that they believe such documents were produced in this case. However, any disclosure of such documents shall adhere to the procedure described in Paragraph 23.

25. This Protective Order may not be waived, modified, abandoned, or terminated, in whole or part, except by an instrument in writing signed by the Parties. If any provision of this Protective Order shall be held invalid for any reason whatsoever, the remaining provisions shall not be affected thereby.

26. For purposes of this Protective Order, the “final determination of this Proceeding” shall be deemed to be the latter of (i) full settlement of all claims; (ii) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, re-hearings, remands, trials, and reviews, if any, of this Proceeding (excluding any time period under which the court has supervision or oversight over any relief issued

through a consent decree or any non-preliminary injunction issued by the court); or (iii) the expiration of all time limits under federal law for the filing of or application for all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this Proceeding, including the time limits for the filing of any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law. This Court retains and shall have jurisdiction over the Parties and recipients of the Protected Documents for enforcement of the provisions of this Order following termination of this litigation.

27. Within 90 calendar days of the final determination of this Proceeding, through commercially reasonable efforts, all Protected Documents, including all hard and electronic copies, derivations, and summaries thereof, shall be either (a) returned to the Producing Party or third party; or (b) destroyed or deleted, with a written certification of such secure destruction or deletion provided to the Producing Party or third party. This includes the return or secure destruction or deletion of Protected Documents provided to any person, including independent experts. Protected Documents that may exist on any back up media must also be returned or destroyed or deleted within 90 calendar days of the final determination of this Proceeding. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel of record are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product. For the

avoidance of doubt, such retention shall not include any Protected Document itself (e.g., produced documents and/or data designated as Confidential).

28. This Protective Order shall be binding upon the Parties hereto, upon their attorneys, and upon the Parties' and their attorneys' successors, executors, personal representatives, administrators, heirs, legal representatives, assigns, subsidiaries, divisions, employees, agents, independent contractors, or other persons or organizations over which they have control and remain binding following final determination of this Proceeding.

29. The Parties may, by written agreement, stipulate to modifications of this Order, as necessary.

30. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the trial judge. This Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial.

31. This Protective Order shall not operate as an admission by any party that receives any document or information designated as Confidential Information that such document or information contains or reflects Confidential Information. This Protective Order shall operate unless superseded by an order of the Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Matthew F. Leitman
MATTHEW F. LEITMAN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated: May 1, 2023

Dated: April 28, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ John E. Tangren

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ATTACHMENT A

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM; JOEL
WEISS; JEFF MOESTRETTI; and TRI-
STATE COLLISION, LLC,
individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated;

Plaintiffs,

v.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY,
Defendant.

Case No. 4:21-cv-10781

Honorable Matthew F. Leitman

Magistrate Judge Kimberly G. Altman

WRITTEN ASSURANCE

I, _____, state:

1. I have read the Protective Order attached hereto, and I understand its terms and meanings.

2. I further agree that I will not disclose any Protected Documents to any person except as allowed by the terms of the Protective Order.

3. Upon the final determination of this Proceeding, I shall promptly destroy or delete all Protected Documents provided to me as well as any notes or derivations thereof. I understand that my obligation to honor the confidentiality of such material will continue even after this Proceeding concludes.

4. I agree that my signature below submits me to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in the Eastern District of Michigan, in the above captioned case and binds me to the provisions of the Protective Order, including to all promises undertaken in the Order, as if originally agreed by me.

I state under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on _____

[Printed Name]

[Signature]